

I wish it was in my power to report a more favorable state of things in England; but the improvement in the monetary affairs of the country, which seemed near at hand a few days since, has not been realized, and most persons look forward to the future with considerable apprehension. The prices of manufactured goods, however, do not fall, and holders here, like the same class in America, appear resolved to make any sacrifice rather than to submit to a reduction in price.

It was supposed the shipments to the United States would almost cease, in a time like the present, especially as this is declared to be the only way in which trade can be brought back to its usual channels; the interest of money reduced, and business be conducted once more with any kind of satisfaction. Instead of this, however, the vessels now sailing for America have full freights, and nearly as many manufactures as last year, but I should fear that while this continues, the embarrassments at present existing in America will not be removed. A rise in the necessities of life has taken place here very similar to what has occurred in the United States. Wheat has advanced from 56s. a quarter, (the price in July, 1835,) to 60s. Potatoes, which usually bring 6s. 6d. a load, are now 12s. 6d. Straw has advanced from 3 1/2 to 4s. a stone, of 14lbs; and the price of hay has doubled. The poor, of course, feel this advance sensibly, but thus far, fortunately, the winter has been very mild, and much like the weather, which is usual in the spring; although at sea there have been violent gales, and many vessels wrecked. The three last packets have made their passages from New York each in seventeen days.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and o'u't serv't.

Mr Woodbury's Discourse before the Historical Society, at Washington, is thus spoken of in a letter to the Advocate from its editor:—

"The discourse pronounced by Mr. Woodbury was one of the most elegant I ever heard from our best Northern scholars. I expected a strong and manly style of thought and language, but did not suppose that the severe discipline of years in the arduous departments that have been filled by that gentleman, and his recent extreme labors, would have left him a moment's leisure for the graces of literature; and yet his discourse was highly, but chaste, embellished with classical and poetical illustrations, as well as rare historical reminiscences. But what I most admired, was the genuine vein of pure democracy that ran through the whole. At the North, almost all the talent and all the literature are devoted to the uses of the aristocracy, and rarely do we hear the popular doctrines which form the true basis of society in this government, boldly advanced and honorably maintained. Happily, at the seat of government, literature and the sciences seem to be cultivated for the uses of the people. There was nothing of a party complexion in Mr. Woodbury's discourse, and it was in all respects adapted to a purely literary society. It was a sound philosophical view of the history of a government of the people, as distinguished from the history of the old world, where the relations of the upper classes to society form the sole material of history, and the degraded many are forgotten, except as the mere instruments to carry on the great designs of the elevated few. The lecturer happily illustrated this distinction in the proper materials for our history, and showed, that instead of collecting the annals of wars, of ambitious aspirants for power, of diplomacy, or even of the arts of sculpture, painting, and poetry, the historians of America must gather the materials of their works from the universal development of mind and matter, and the adaptation of all the objects of society here, to improve the condition of the many, and not to insure the superiority of the few; to make all happy, rather than a few illustrious; all intelligent, rather than a few pre-eminent learners. In this connection, the lecturer forcibly demonstrated, that vastly more of practical and original talent had been called into action, in forming and advancing society here, than in the old world; that philosophy and the arts had been applied to direct practical and useful results, and that a comparison of the whole was honorable to us as a people, and should more than reconcile us to the individual superiority that might be claimed in other countries where the whole were a vasty less happy and less intellectual, though the few might be more distinguished.

We learn that this discourse will be published; and it ought to be widely diffused, to counteract the untoward influences of almost the universal literature of the country, which has been made subservient to principles most adverse to those on which our fathers founded the original settlement and subsequent independence of this country."

A word for Miss Clifton and two for Mrs Richardson—Miss Clifton, the beautiful Miss Clifton, whose appearance always reminds us of Wilson's verses to the wild deer—commencing—

"O magnificent creature! so stately and bright"—is once again about to delight the Benedicts of Boston with her spirited acting. All the gay world will, of course, crowd to behold this "bright, particular star" of the American drama. Those who have already seen her, will hasten to renew the pleasure which they derived from her last engagement at the Tremont;—and those who have not, will go to see if the anticipations, which they have formed, can be fully realized. She appears to-night in her favorite character of Bianca, in Milman's admirable tragedy of Fazio;—and we advise our country-readers to form as many sleighing parties as they can, and come to be enchanted—not only with the splendid Bianca, but with the charming Morgiana, as represented by Mrs Richardson in that best of melo-dramas, The Forty Thieves.

We have noticed with regret that Mrs Richardson has, by no means, been adequately appreciated in Boston. Her benefit, on Friday night, was very thinly attended; but we hardly recollect the time when we have derived a richer treat from any theatrical entertainment. Although she must have experienced considerable depression of spirits from witnessing the manner in which her efforts were rewarded, still she played, during a long evening, with un-failing spirit and vivacity, and, with such truth to nature as to delight the "fit audience though few," who were present at the representation. While at the Park Theatre, Mrs R. was the universal favorite. Her benefits were brilliantly attended. She won golden opinions from all. In our opinion she is decidedly the best "stock-actress," we ever saw. She is excellent in every thing—equally good in "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene indivisible, or poem unlimited." She possesses, moreover, a sweet, rich voice of great compass, and uses it with a charming discretion. We were apprehensive that she could not be induced to remain in Boston, for her success so far has not been flattering. The critics of old standing, however, are lavish in their terms of approbation. Should she remain, it cannot be long before she will be universally admired and greeted by audiences who will fully comprehend and value her true, chaste, and fascinating performances.

Lion Theatre.—Mr Buckley offers a very strong Equestrian bill for this evening. In addition to which Clara is again to be performed with a very superior cast of characters. Look at the bills.

Among all the Lectures of the season, the one promised at the Odeon to-morrow evening we think will be the most interesting. Mr Couthouy has become greatly interested in the subject of his discourse, and is as competent to treat upon it as any individual who could be named.

Notice.—Particular.—Special.—Those passengers what has not settled their bets upon the Pennsylvania Election, is desired to do it immediately—ding, dong.

The Capin wont remain in his office but a short time—when they as haint paid will be put ashore to be laughed at by them what stays aboard.

CONGRESS.
Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The Senate was occupied almost all day in the discussion of a Bill for the settlement of the claim of the Exeter of Rio and W. Meade. Mr Clay defended it, and said it was generally conceded that something was due—the only question was as to the item of 75,000 dollars, allowed to him for his sufferings in prison and losses consequent on imprisonment. The Special Order, on the Bill to prohibit the sales of land, &c. was then resumed.

In the House, several private Bills were reported. The Mileage Bill was taken up. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table. Mr Bell's Bill on securing the freedom of Elections, was read. Provides that any officer interfering in elections by using any function of his office, shall be fined \$5000 and removed. Mr Bell said he was totally disinterested, but knew that the allegations mentioned in the Preamble could be proved. The order of the day was to be taken up, on the motion of Mr Vanderpool. The Bill for admitting Michigan to the Union passed to a third reading. There is no doubt that it will be sanctioned by the President.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for the consideration, at this time, but at the suggestion of Mr Clay, that he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, it was ordered to lie over for one day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their elections.

Michigan Senators.—The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan had received the signature of the President of the United States. Mr Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats. Agreed to.

Special Order.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands except to actual settlers. After some amendments had been agreed to the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Treasury Order.—Mr Walker moved to postpone the proceeding orders for the purpose of taking up the Bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the United States.

Mr Rives then moved to amend the bill by extending the prohibition now imposed by the bill on the Deposite Banks to the issue of notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, after the 30th of December, 1841. Until 1839 these Banks are prohibited from issuing notes under \$5, and from 1839 to 1841 from issuing notes under \$10.

Mr Ewing of Ohio, said he should vote for the bill although he thought the introduction of the prohibition of notes below 20 dollars would defeat the object of gentlemen which might have been obtained by the bill as it previously stood.

After some remarks from Mr Niles, and Mr Walker (the yeas and nays being called) the question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting discriminating duties on Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes. It was read twice, and Mr H. moved its engrossment which was agreed to.

The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday morning Mr Bell's motion for leave to introduce a bill to secure the freedom of Elections.

Mr Bell resumed his remarks, and proceeded for a few minutes, when he was interrupted by a motion for the orders of the day, which motion prevailed.

The Bill to change the title of certain officers of the Navy, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to establish a more equitable mode for computing the mileage of the Members of Congress, was read a third time.

Messrs. Wardell, Sutherland, Lane, Claiborne, Thompson, of S. C., Boon, Craig, Mann, of N. Y., Parker, Calhoun, Underwood, Cambridge, Patton, Yell, and others debated the subject till a late hour.

A flare up.—The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce in a letter dated Jan. 26, says—

"There was a scene in Mr Garland's investigation Committee, last night. So far as the facts have transpired, they exhibit Mr Whitney as offering an unprovoked insult to a member of the minority of the Committee, (Mr Peyton of Tennessee.) But it is difficult to get at the truth of any thing—even when you have witnesses before you and testimony on oath. No wonder that rumor may sometimes shoot wide of the mark, when facts miss it. The report is, that Mr Whitney, being orally pressed by Mr Peyton, upon some point of inquiry, made a personal and rude assault upon him, by way of reply. Mr Peyton, they say, instantly drew a pistol, and would have shot him down,—had he not been prevented by the interposition of the members of the Committee. 'Thief,' 'villain,' said Mr P., 'if you dare to address me in that manner, I will,' &c.—offering some menace. Order having been restored, the Committee took the matter into consideration, and passed a resolution, unanimously, censuring Mr Whitney for an outrage upon the Committee, whereupon Mr W. made an apology. You will recollect that some weeks ago Mr Whitney published a card in the Globe denouncing as false, some statements made by Mr Peyton on the floor of the House."

Due allowance must be made in the above account for the usual whig exaggeration.

§3.—A paragraph has been running the rounds of the papers for a day or two, copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer—a paper which not only receives its news in advance of the mail, but of the truth, very often—saying that General Scott had been acquitted by the Court of Inquiry; this may be a fact, but we do not believe that the Courier and Enquirer knows whether it be or not; for, before the decision of the Court can properly be promulgated, it must be submitted to the President, and receive his sanction or disapproval; sufficient time for this had not elapsed after Gen. Scott finished reading his vindication, for the Courier to know as much as it pretended to know at the period when it published the paragraph referred to above.

The Legislature of Virginia will, undoubtedly, pass a law this winter, prohibiting the circulation of small bank bills—a bill is now under discussion for that purpose.—Some think that all under twenty dollars will be prohibited. In commenting upon this subject, the Richmond Enquirer says—

"We hail the signs as indicating one of the greatest reforms in the paper currency, which has ever been adopted in the U. States. The question is now to be tested, whether the State Governments are patriotic enough to regulate their currency upon such wise principles, as may save them from a National Institution."

Where is Massachusetts upon this great question? Still lagging in the rear.

Santa Anna.—The Washington letter writers tell very foolish stories about the Mexican President. One says that he and Gen. Houston have formed a plan to conquer Mexico and Texas together, and then divide the spoils between them—another that Santa Anna's release was purchased, and that \$600,000 is the gratuity to be received, or perhaps already received by General Houston, and that \$300,000 is the compensation which is to accrue to the benefit of the Texian treasury, &c. &c.

§4.—We refer our readers, with much pleasure, to an interesting letter from a friend in England, published on the First Page of this morning's paper. It contains the latest intelligence from that country, and some important remarks upon the Banking operations there at this time, with an account of the stoppage of the Northern and Central Bank. It is written by an American merchant of high standing and much experience.

§5.—The Boston whigs are mighty mad because the Aurora Borealis, the other night, was just as bright in the sky over the country towns, as Boston!

Mr Whitaker, of the Baltimore Equestrian Theatre, was thrown from his horse a few nights since, and had his skull fractured, and his spine seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Steamboat Burnt.—On the night of the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, on her way from Columbus to Mobile, the Steamboat Iowa, took fire in her hold at Emerald, and was totally consumed. The passengers were all asleep, but escaped without injury. She had on board 330 bales of cotton.

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POLICE COURT.
That Eccentric Son of St.—George WASHINGTON DIXON, the AMERICAN MEGALOMANIAC, seems fast to be the perpetual theme of public speculation and curiosity. If there is a difficult any where to be found, George is sure to fall into it, and he finds it impossible to make head-way long in one track. The real truth appears to be, that, with the best disposition in the world, he is deficient in that species of cunning, artifice and petty selfishness, which is generally supposed to be requisite to command success in this heartless world; but this, however, is the common luck of men of genius. No man has ever endeavored to get along in life more than George has, but he cannot accommodate his independent spirit to the caprices of the day, and "crook the pregnant hinges of his knee," for any man's favor. Goldsmith's celebrated lines upon the illustrious Burke may, without the least impropriety, be applied to George:—

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit;
Too nice for a statesman—too proud for a wit;
For a patriot too cool—for a drudge obedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient!!!

With a mental and moral constitution of this elevated, but irregular character, he often but unwittingly makes enemies, and places himself in embarrassing circumstances, but still he finally extricates himself as unexpectedly and unaccountably as he becomes involved. In this particular, he resembles another celebrated luminary in England's glorious history—the immortal Lord Chief Justice Coke, whose whole life was spent in public and domestic struggles—now up and now down, but conquering in the sequel; and whose singular success drew from his monarch, King James, the only royal commendum on record, viz:—

"Why is my Lord Coke like a Cat?—Because he always comes down, safe on his feet."

One great cause of George's failures, accidents and indiscretions, is, that in all his enterprises he takes hold of the hot end of the poker, and thereby his business transactions occasionally appear rather quizzical, at least. A distinguished Philosopher and clean shaving Barber in Brattle street, thus briefly, but correctly, describes him—"Dixon is like a cow that occasionally gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it right over." A mis-step of this nature, last week—one which undoubtedly is to be attributed to a want of due consideration—put him in the power of his arch enemy, the Editor of the Herald. The circumstances—which certainly admit of a charitable construction—are as follows:—

On Thursday last, Mr Beals, the senior partner of the firm who publish the immense and immaculate Boston Morning Post, discovered that half a ream of pink-colored paper had feloniously disappeared from the Counting Room, and in Friday's Post he advertised the theft. In the afternoon, Mr George P. Oakes, who carries on a printing office on Pemberton's Hill, brought in the paper, and stated that he bought it from Mr Dixon; and as in times past Mr Dixon had been in the habit of a friendly way, of spending an hour or so in the night, in and about the office, Mr Beals's suspicions were by no means faint, that he had pilferously possessed himself of the pink paper. He therefore sent for Mr Dixon, who admitted that he sold the paper to Mr Oakes, but in the first place had bought it of a boy. Mr Beals was not altogether satisfied with this account, but was not quite prepared to prosecute. The next morning—that is, on Saturday morning—a mischief-making meddler, who gets his living in good part out of the sins of frail mortals, told these dubious, complicated circumstances, to HENRY F. HARRINGTON, of the Herald—he well knowing that H. cherished a virulent enmity against Mr Dixon.

Mr Harrington, instead of paragonizing his victim, at once determined to prosecute him, and immediately entered the complaint before His Honor JUDGE MERRILL. In making this complaint, Mr Harrington openly avowed, that he did it from personal considerations, he having, as he said, suffered from Dixon's knavery in divers ways—such as claiming to be a joint proprietor of the Herald, and receiving subscriptions and pay for advertisements, and putting the cash into his own pocket—and so forth, and cetera. He thought it to be his duty to have his character fully established in a Court of Justice, for the benefit of the public in general, and printers in particular.

A warrant was issued, and Mr Dixon was brought into Court, by Constable Shute, senior. Mr Beals was summoned, and stated the facts, as above, but on the cross-examination, declared that he neither himself nor Mr Greene, authorised, assented, or were privy to, the prosecution of Mr Dixon. Mr Harrington being sworn, reiterated that personal motives induced him to prosecute, without any concert with any person.

At the suggestion of his counsel, Mr Dixon made a statement of the manner in which he came into possession of the paper, viz:—that he bought it of a boy, who had formerly carried papers for him, but he did not then know where to find him. The Court suggested delay, but Mr Dixon was rather averse to it. Mr Harrington made a distinct motion for postponement to give Dixon time to find the boy, and said he would insert an advertisement gratis, for that purpose.

After some consultation, Mr Dixon reluctantly acceded to the motion, and entered into bonds in the sum of \$50, for his appearance on Wednesday afternoon. Mr William Comstock, reporter for the Herald, stood his security.

Mr Dixon's counsel adverted to the manifest malice in the origin of the suit, but admitted that the Court, so far as the mere question of guilty or not guilty, was the issue, that the motives of the prosecutor could not be taken into consideration; but said it should have some influence on the question of punishment, and admitted that Mr Harrington's proposition at the trial was liberal and honorable.

There have also been two half reams of small size printing paper stolen from the Counting Room of the Post, and the purchaser would aid the cause of justice by giving information.

A dangerous frolic.—We learn from the N. Y. Star, that a party had spent the evening of Sunday week, with great hilarity, at the Globe Hotel, in New York. One of the company being fatigued retired to his chamber earlier than the rest of the company. As soon as he was missed, committee, of which Mr John Mason, of the Park Theatre was chairman, was appointed to find him, and bring him back. They stormed his door, and in the sport seized a bowie knife, on his table, and in the good-humoured scuffle, Mason received a bad wound in the wrist. A number of the large arteries and tendons were severed. He bled eight pounds, and fainted. No blame is imputed to the gentleman who inflicted the wound.

"My Own Cottage Home, or Love's Young Dream," Mr Wells's new play, performed for the first time at the National, on Friday night, is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by those who were present at its representation.

The Debate in the House, upon taking a new census preparatory to distributing the surplus, is dull in the extreme, and protracted at a ruinous expense to the State treasury.

§6.—We have received the Charlton Chronicle, and other English papers, forwarded by our highly esteemed friend JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq., whose kind remembrance of us is very grateful to our feelings.

G. E. Patterson, Esq., son of Com. P., died at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. after an illness of only twenty-four hours.

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
Saturday, Jan. 25.—In the Senate. It was ordered on motion of Mr Lawrence that the committee on Education, inquire into the expediency of empowering the prudential committees of School Districts to dismiss School Teachers in their employment, when found incompetent to teach or manage a School, and for other good cause; also to dismiss from the School all refractory scholars.

The bill to increase the capital of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr Oliver was laid upon the table.

In the House, it was ordered in concurrence, that the Committee on amending the Constitution, in relation to the basis of the Senate, be also directed to consider the expediency of so amending the Constitution, that no Judge shall continue to hold his office after arriving at the age of 70 years. Mr Mansur, of Lowell, announced to the House, the decease of one of his colleagues Samuel Willard, who died in this city yesterday, and it was

Resolved, That the House have heard with deep regret, intelligence of the death of Samuel Willard, a member of the city of Lowell, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Speaker to the family of the deceased as a testimony of the respect of this House, for his memory and of their sympathy with his afflicted relatives.

Mr Leavitt, of Boston, submitted an order for the ascertaining what sum would be necessary to enable the State to assume and complete the Baker Hill Monument, and the order was rejected.

The Surplus Revenue question was again taken up in committee of the whole. The committee arose without coming to any result and had leave to sit again on Monday.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.
Jacksonville, Jan. 18—4 P. M.

The Army.—Mr Keer, who arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information:—

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jesup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen. Jesup, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks, has, however, been successful in taking sixty negro prisoners, near the Oklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks.

But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few, two or three, it is said were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter, at the same time with General Thompson.

In addition, we learn from a passenger in the George & Mary, that the Indians had killed Mr Jessy Bandy, and wounded Mr Sistrunk, residing about 20 miles from Suwannee Springs, and had fired into the house of a Mr Wells, but without doing any damage.

Honors to a deceased Fireman.—Died yesterday afternoon, Mr Irad Perry—at the calamitous fire on the night of the 1st inst. in Camp street, while performing his duty as foreman of Mississippi Fire Company No 2, in the most daring and courageous manner, in co-operation with his brother firemen, he unfortunately fell through the hatch of the third-story to the ground floor in one of the stores enveloped in flames, and lingered until yesterday, when he serenely ceased to breathe.

At a meeting of the Council of the 2d Municipality last evening, a resolution was passed, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a monument to his memory. We understand that the councils of the first and third municipalities will assemble this evening, in order to pass a similar resolution. The deceased was full worthy of these honors. Independently of the public spirit and noble service in which he met his fate, he was universally loved and esteemed for the mildness and probity of his private character.—New Orleans Bee.

Commerce of New York.—We annex the amount of Imports for the three first quarters of the past year, which we have obtained from the Custom House. We add some other statistics by way of illustrating the rapid growth of our nobility.

Value of Imports into the Port of New York during the three first quarters of 1836, ending the 30th September.	
Duties	\$98,746,324
Duties accruing for same period	\$174,725,015
Foreign arrivals in 1836	2279
Whole value of Imports for 1835	\$89,304,108
Amount of Duties accrued for 1835	\$14,468,116
Foreign arrivals in 1839	955
Value of Imports do	\$13,972,493

[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

A desperate attempt was made on Sunday evening by nine of the prisoners confined in the jail at Troy to break prison. From the statement in the Troy Whig, it appears that when Mr Rose, the keeper, went to return them to their cells, from the passage way in front where they were usually permitted to pass the evening, as soon as he opened the door, a stout negro seized him and attempted to choke him; but he succeeded in getting clear and gave the alarm, which brought the watchmen to his assistance, and they were all speedily secured.

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—The Columbus, (Geo.) Herald of the 20th inst. says—intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian warriors, encamped about twenty-five miles from this place, under charge of Lieutenant Sloan, broke house yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c.—Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.

The Expunging Pen.—A little anecdote is related at Washington, which is worth recording.—The night the expunging resolution was carried into effect in the Senate, Mr Benton, the persevering mover of that measure, sent to the President the pen used by the Clerk of the Senate, in drawing around and across the black lines, and writing the word expunged by order of the Senate. It was a new pen that had never been used for any other purpose. The President received it with much pleasure, and informed Mr B. that he should preserve it while he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr Benton as a mark of his regard.—Advocate.

Norfolk, Va. Jan. 30.—Naval.—The United States bark Consort, Lieut. Com. Glynn, from Boston, arrived off the Naval Hospital on Wednesday night last. She sailed from Boston in company with the U. S. bark Pioneer, Dec. 30th; and parted with her on the 31 of January, during a heavy gale. The Pioneer and Consort fired the customary salute yesterday, which was returned from the flag ship—Beacon.

Departure of Santa Anna.—Gen. Santa Anna, accompanied by his aid, Col. Almonte, and by Capt. Tattall, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and immediately embarked on board of the steamboat for Norfolk, which left yesterday at 3 o'clock.

We understand that Gen. Santa Anna will embark, on his arrival at Norfolk, on board of one of the Government vessels lying there, and will sail immediately.—[Balt. Am. of Friday.]

The bill to repeal the restraining law passed the N. Y. Senate on Thursday, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

The Office of the Courier and Journal, at Natchez, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. No insurance.

Quick passages.—The brig Tonette, at this port from St Domingo, was absent but 42 days on the voyage, with full cargoes both ways—she performed the outward voyage in 7 days.

GRAHAM'S LAST COURSE OF LECTURES IN BOSTON.—Mr Graham will commence his last course of lectures in this city, on diet and general regimen, at Anson's Hall, corner of Washington and West, on Monday evening next, 31st inst. at 7 o'clock, and continue on Wednesday, Saturday and Monday evenings of each week, till the course is completed.

Tickets for the course \$1, to be had at Wm. D. Ticknor's, at Light & Stearns' and at the door. For single lecture, 25 cents. at the door.

Liturgical lectures every Sabbath evening. Jan 27

PENNY POST NOTICE.—The Postmaster of Boston has appointed four persons as Penny Post, all persons wishing their letters delivered by the Penny Post, will please have their letters directed to the street and the number where they reside, and their letters will meet with immediate attention. Jan 26

For the Boston Morning Post.
Mr Greene—Sir: Is it probable, is it proper, is it just to trifle with the lives of our fellow beings? The Small Pox having broken out in the family of a Mr Vinal of Cambridgeport, and for some days kept from being known to the inhabitants, the Selectmen or some Committee, and very cautiously saying that information was had of the Small Pox being in the vicinity of Cambridgeport; but took good care of not saying that it had broken out in their own town, by this means deceiving the people.

I say this is not right; for I have a family, and my children are as valuable to me, as are the children of rich persons to them. The fact of the case is this—it broke out in the family of a wealthy person; and the matter was hushed up; whereas, if it had broken out in the family of a poor man, the victims would have been carried away from their home, and no questions asked. So much for riches, and so much for poverty!

J. N. BANG.
Cambridgeport, Jan. 28, 1837.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY.
33 Shares Mass. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 13 a 24 adv.
12 " Ocean Insurance Co. 25 a 24 adv.
40 " Firemen's Insurance Company, 10 dis.
10 " United States Insurance Company, 8 1/4 pr sh.
10 " Atlas Insurance Company, par a 1 adv.
8 " Phoenix B. Bk. (Charlestown) 7 adv.
4 " Oriental Bank, par.
20 " Commonwealth Bank, 41 a 5 adv.
30 " Charlestown Bank (Charlestown) 98,
6 " Washington Bank, 2 adv.
6 " Tremont Bank, 24 adv.
10 " Mechanic Bank, 92 1/2 a 98.
7 " Atlas Bank, 94.
3 " North Bank, 3 adv.
50 " Winthropist Co. \$541 a 561 per share.
55 " Charlestown Wharf Co. 9 1/2 pr sh.
60 " Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 87 1/2 a 90 pr sh.
1 " Amoskeag Manuf. Co. (Cash) 500 pr sh.
5 " Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. (\$100 down, balance 60 days and interest) 190 pr share.
50 " Boston Land Company, 24 adv.
17 " Boston and Worcester Railroad, 98 pr sh.
50 " Western Railroad, \$32 pr sh.
1 " Portsmouth Manuf. Co. (at Berwick, Me) \$30 per share.

MARRIED.
In this city, by Rev Mr Lathrop, Mr Charles Inches, to Miss M. A. H. Holt.
At Mobile 7th inst. Capt. George Pollard, of barque Nham, of 16 is city, to Mrs Ann M. Elwell, formerly of Gloucester.

DIED.
In this city, on Friday, suddenly, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Edward Haynes 64.
On Saturday, Mrs Nancy Farmer, widow of the late Mr Thom's Farmer 57.

I wish it was in my power to report a more favorable state of things in England; but the improvement in the monetary affairs of the country, which seemed near at hand a few days since, has not been realized, and most persons look forward to the future with considerable apprehension. The prices of manufactured goods, however, do not fall, and holders here, like the same class in America, appear resolved to make any sacrifice rather than to submit to a reduction in price.

It was supposed the shipments to the United States would almost cease, in a time like the present, especially as this is declared to be the only way in which trade can be brought back to its usual channels; the interest of money reduced, and business be conducted once more with any kind of satisfaction. Instead of this, however, the vessels now sailing for America have full freights, and nearly as many manufactures as last year, but I should fear that while this continues, the embarrassments at present existing in America will not be removed. A rise in the necessities of life has taken place here very similar to what has occurred in the United States. Wheat has advanced from 36s. a quarter, (the price in July, 1835,) to 60s. Potatoes, which usually bring 6s. 6d. a load, are now 12s. 6d. Straw has advanced from 3 1/2 to 7s. a stone, of 14lbs; and the price of hay has doubled. The poor, of course, feel this advance very sensibly, but thus far, fortunately, the winter has been very mild, and much like the weather, which is usual in the spring; although at sea there have been violent gales, and many vessels wrecked. The three last packets have made their passages from New York each in seventeen days.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and o'ut serv't.

Mr Woodbury's Discourse before the Historical Society, at Washington, is thus spoken of in a letter to the Advocate from its editor:—

"The discourse pronounced by Mr Woodbury was one of the most eloquent I ever heard from our best Northern scholars. I expected a strong and manly style of thought and language, but did not suppose that the severe discipline of years in the arduous departments that have been filled by that gentleman, and his recent extreme labors, would have left him a moment's leisure for the graces of literature; and yet his discourse was highly, but chastely embellished with classical and poetical illustrations, as well as rare historical reminiscences. But what I most admired was the genuine vein of pure democracy which ran through the whole. At the North, almost all the talent and all the literature are devoted to the uses of the aristocracy, and rarely do we hear the popular doctrines which form the true basis of society in this government, boldly advanced and honorably maintained. Happily, at the seat of government, literature and the sciences seem to be cultivated for the uses of the people. There was nothing of a party complexion in Mr Woodbury's discourse, and it was in all respects adapted to a purely literary society. It was a sound philosophical view of the history of a government of the people, as distinguished from the history of the old world, where the relations of the upper classes to society form the sole materials of history, and the degraded many are forgotten, except as the mere instruments to carry on the great designs of the elevated few. The lecturer happily illustrated this distinction in the proper materials for our history, and showed, that instead of collecting the annals of wars, of ambitious aspirants for power, of diplomacy, or even of the arts of sculpture, painting, and poetry, the historians of America must gather the materials of their works from the universal development of mind and matter, and the adaptation of all the objects of society here, to improve the condition of the many, and not to insure the superiority of the few; to make all happy, rather than a few illustrious; all intelligent, rather than a few pre-eminently learned. In this connection, the lecturer forcibly demonstrated, that vastly more of practical and original talent had been called into action, in forming and advancing society here, than in the old world; that philosophy and the arts had with us been applied to direct practical and useful results, and that a comparison of the whole was honorable to us as a people, and should more than reconcile us to the individual superiority that might be claimed in other countries where the whole were vastly less happy and less intellectual, though the few might be more distinguished.

We learn that this discourse will be published; and it ought to be widely diffused, to counteract the untoward influences of almost the universal literature of the country, which has been made subservient to principles most adverse to those on which our fathers founded the original settlement and subsequent independence of this country."

A word for Miss Clifton and two for Mrs Richardson—Miss Clifton, the beautiful Miss Clifton, whose appearance always reminds us of Wilson's verses to the wild deer—commencing—

"Magnificent creature! so stately and bright"—is once again about to delight the Benedicts of Boston with her spirit-acting. All the gay world will, of course, crowd to behold this "bright, particular star" of the American drama. Those who have already seen her, will hasten to renew the pleasure which they derived from her last engagement at the Tremont, and those who have not, will go to see if the anticipations, which they have formed, can be fully realized. She appears to-night in her favorite character of Bianca, in Milman's admirable tragedy of Fazio—and we advise our country-readers to form as many shilling parties as they can, and come to be enlightened—not only with the splendid Bianca, but with the charming Morgiana, as represented by Mrs Richardson in that best of melo-dramas, The Forty Thieves.

We have noticed with regret that Mrs Richardson has, by no means, been adequately appreciated in Boston. Her benefit, on Friday night, was very thinly attended; but we hardly recollect the time when we have derived a richer treat from any theatrical entertainment. Although she must have experienced considerable depression of spirits from witnessing the manner in which her efforts were rewarded, still she played, during a long evening, with un-failing spirit and vivacity, and, with such truth to nature as to delight the "fit audience though few," who were present at the representation. While at the Park Theatre, Mrs R. was the universal favorite. Her benefices were brilliantly attended. She won golden opinions from all. In our opinion she is decidedly the best "stock-actress," we ever saw. She is excellent in every thing—equally good in "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene indivisible, or poem unlimited." She possesses, moreover, a sweet, rich voice of great compass, and uses it with a charming discretion. We were apprehensive that she could not be induced to remain in Boston, for her success so far has not been flattering. The critics of old standing, however, are lavish in their terms of approbation. Should she remain, it cannot be long before she will be universally admired and greeted by audiences who will fully comprehend and value her true, chaste, and fascinating performances.

Lion Theatre.—Mr Buckley offers a very strong Equestrian bill for this evening. In addition to which Clara is again to be performed with a very superior cast of characters. Look at the bills.

Among all the Lectures of the season, the one promised at the Odeon to-morrow evening we think will be the most interesting. Mr Couthouy has become greatly interested in the subject of his discourse, and is as competent to treat upon it as any individual who could be named.

Notice.—Particular.—Special.—Those passengers what has not settled their bets upon the Pennsylvania Election, is desired to do it immediately—ding, dong. The Captain remain in his office but a short time—when them as haint paid will be put ashore to be laughed at by them what stays aboard.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—The Senate was occupied almost all day in the discussion of a Bill for the settlement of the claim of the Exemptions of Rice and W. Meade. Mr Clay defended it, and said it was generally conceded that something was due—the only question was as to the item of 75,000 dollars, allowed to him for his sufferings in prison and losses consequent on imprisonment. The Special Order, on the Bill to prohibit the sales of land, &c. was then resumed.

In the House, several private Bills were reported. The Mileage Bill was taken up. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table. Mr Bell's Bill on securing the freedom of Elections, was read. Provides that any officer interfering in elections by using any force or intimidation, shall be fined \$5000 and removed. Mr Bell said he was totally disinterested, but knew that the allegations mentioned in the Preamble could be proved. The order of the day was to be taken up, on the motion of Mr Vanderpool. The Bill for admitting Michigan to the Union passed to a third reading. There is no doubt that it will be sanctioned by the President.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, Mr Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for the consideration, at this time, but at the suggestion of Mr Clay, that he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, it was ordered to be over for one day.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their elections.

Michigan Senators.—The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan had received the signature of the President of the United States. Mr Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats. Agreed to.

Special Order.—The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands except to actual settlers. After some amendments had been agreed to the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Treasury Order.—Mr Walker moved to postpone the proceeding orders for the purpose of taking up the Bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the United States.

Mr Rives then moved to amend the bill by extending the prohibition now imposed by the bill on the Deposite Banks to the issue of notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, after the 30th of December, 1841. Until 1839 these Banks are prohibited from issuing notes under \$5, and from 1839 to 1841 from issuing notes under \$10.

Mr Ewing of Ohio, said he should vote for the bill although he thought the introduction of the prohibition of notes below 20 dollars would defeat the object of gentlemen which might have been obtained by the bill as it previously stood.

After some remarks from Mr Niles, and Mr Walker (the year and days being called) the question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting discriminating duties on Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes. It was read twice, and Mr H. moved its engrossment which was agreed to.

The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday morning Mr Bell's motion for leave to introduce a bill to secure the freedom of Elections.

Mr Bell resumed his remarks, and proceeded for a few minutes, when he was interrupted by a motion for the orders of the day, which motion prevailed.

The Bill to change the title of certain officers of the Navy, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to establish a more equitable mode for computing the mileage of the Members of Congress, was read a third time.

Messrs. Wardell, Sutherland, Lane, Claiborne, Thompson, of S. C., Boon, Craig, Mann, of N. Y., Parker, Calhoun, Underwood, Cambridge, Patton, Yell, and others debated the subject till a late hour.

A flare up.—The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce in a letter dated Jan. 26, says— "There was a scene in Mr Garland's investigation Committee, last night. So far as the facts have transpired, they exhibit Mr Whitney as offering an unprovoked insult to a member of the minority of the Committee, (Mr Peyton of Tennessee.) But it is difficult to get at the truth of any thing—even when you have witnesses before you and testing on oath. No wonder that rumor may sometimes shoot wild of the truth, when oaths miss it. The report is, that Mr Whitney, being closely pressed by Mr Peyton, upon some point of inquiry, made a personal and rude assault upon him, by way of reply. Mr Peyton, they say, instantly drew a pistol, and would have shot him down,—had he not been prevented by the interposition of the members of the Committee. 'Thief,' 'villain,' said Mr P., 'if you dare to address me in that manner, I will,' &c.—offering some menace. Order having been restored, the Committee took the matter into consideration, and passed a resolution, unanimously, censuring Mr Whitney for an outrage upon the Committee, whereupon Mr W. made an apology. You will recollect that some weeks ago Mr Whitney published a card in the Globe denouncing as false, some statements made by Mr Peyton on the floor of the House."

Due allowance must be made in the above account for the usual whig exaggeration.

A paragraph has been running the rounds of the papers for a day or two, copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer—a paper which not only receives its news in advance of the mail, but of the truth, very often—saying that General Scott had been acquitted by the Court of Inquiry; this may be a fact, but we do not believe that the Courier and Enquirer knows whether it be or not; for, before the decision of the Court can properly be promulgated, it must be submitted to the President, and receive his sanction or disapproval; sufficient time for this had not elapsed after Gen. Scott finished reading his vindication, for the Courier to know as much as it pretended to know at the period when it published the paragraph referred to above.

The Legislature of Virginia will, undoubtedly, pass a law this winter, prohibiting the circulation of small bank bills—a bill is now under discussion for that purpose. Some think that all under twenty dollars will be prohibited. In commenting upon this subject, the Richmond Enquirer says—

"We hail the signs as indicating one of the greatest reforms in the paper currency, which has ever been adopted in the U. States. The question is now to be tested, whether the State Governments are patriotic enough to regulate their currency upon such wise principles, as may save them from a National Infamy."

Where is Massachusetts upon this great question? Still lagging in the rear.

Santa Anna.—The Washington letter writers tell very foolish stories about the Mexican President. One says that he and Gen. Houston have formed a plan to conquer Mexico and Texas together, and then divide the spoils between them—another that Santa Anna's release was purchased, and that \$600,000 is the gratuity to be received, or perhaps already received by General Houston, and that \$300,000 is the compensation which is to accrue to the benefit of the Texian treasury, &c. &c.

We refer our readers, with much pleasure, to an interesting letter from a friend in England, published on the First Page of this morning's paper. It contains the latest intelligence from that country, and some important remarks upon the Banking operations there at this time, with an account of the stoppage of the Northern and Central Bank. It is written by an American merchant of high standing and much experience.

The Boston whigs are mighty mad because the Aurora Borealis, the other night, was just as bright in the sky over the country towns, as Boston!

Mr Whitaker, of the Baltimore Equestrian Theatre, was thrown from his horse a few nights since, and had his skull fractured, and his spine seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

That Eccentric Son of Soag, "GEORGE WASHINGTON DIXON, THE AMERICAN MELLIST," seems fated to be the perpetual theme of public speculation and curiosity. If there is a difficulty anywhere to be found, George is sure to fall into it, and he finds it impossible to make head-way long in one track. The real truth appears to be, that, with the best disposition in the world, he is deficient in that species of cunning, artifice and self-sellishness, which is generally supposed to be requisite to command success in this heartless world; but this, however, is the common luck of men of genius. No man has ever endeavored to get along in life more than George has, but he cannot accommodate his independent spirit to the caprices of the day, and "crook the pregnant hinges of his knee," for any man's favor. Goldsmith's celebrated lines upon the illustrious Burke may, without the least impropriety, be applied to George:—

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit;
Too nice for a statesman—too proud for a wit;
For a patriot too cool—for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient!!!

With a mental and moral constitution of this elevated, but irregular character, he often but unwittingly makes enemies, and places himself in embarrassing circumstances, but still he finally extricates himself as unexpectedly and unaccountably as he becomes involved. In this particular, he resembles another celebrated luminary in England's glorious history—the immortal Lord Chief Justice Coke, whose whole life was spent in public and domestic struggles—now up and now down, but conquering in the sequel; and whose singular success drew from his monarch, King James, the only royal commendation on record, viz:—

"Why is my Lord Coke like a Cat?—Because he always comes down, safe on his feet."

One great cause of George's failures, accidents and indications, is, that in all his enterprises he takes hold of the hot end of the poker, and thereby his business transactions occasionally appear rather equivocal, at least. A distinguished Philosopher and clean shaving Barber in Brattle street, thus briefly, but correctly, describes him—"Dixon is like a cow that occasionally gives a good pail of milk, and then kicks it right over." A mis-step of this nature, last week—one which undoubtedly is to be attributed to a want of due consideration—put him in the power of his arch enemy, the Editor of the Herald. The circumstances—which certainly admit of a charitable construction—are as follows:—

On Thursday last, Mr Beals, the senior partner of the firm who publish the immense and immaculate Boston Morning Post, discovered that half a ream of pink-colored paper had feloniously disappeared from the Counting Room and in Friday's Post he advertised the theft. In the afternoon, Mr George P. Oakes, who carries on a printing office on Pemberton's Hill, brought in the paper, and stated that he bought it from Mr Dixon; and as in times past Mr Dixon had been in the habit, in a friendly way, of spending an hour or so in the night, in and about the office, Mr Beals's suspicions were by no means faint, that he had pilferously possessed himself of the pink paper. He therefore sent for Mr Dixon, who admitted that he sold the paper to Mr Oakes, but in the first place had bought it of a boy. Mr Beals was not altogether satisfied with this account, but was not quite prepared to prosecute. The next morning—that is, on Saturday morning—a mischief-making meddler, who gets his living in good part out of the sins of frail mortals, told these dubious, completed circumstances, to HENRY F. HARRINGTON, of the Herald—he well knowing that H. cherished a wrathful enmity against Mr Dixon.

Mr Harrington, instead of paragoning his victim, at once determined to prosecute him, and immediately entered the complaint before His Honor Judge MERRILL. In making this complaint, Mr Harrington openly avowed, that he did it from personal considerations, he having, as he said, suffered from Dixon's knavery in divers ways—such as claiming to be a joint proprietor of the Herald, and receiving subscriptions and pay for advertisements, and putting the cash into his own pocket—and so forth, and cetera. He thought it to be his duty to have his character fully established in a Court of Justice, for the benefit of the public in general, and printers in particular.

A warrant was issued, and Mr Dixon was brought into Court, by Constable Shute, senior. Mr Beals was summoned, and stated the facts, as above, but on the cross-examination, declared that he never himself nor Mr Greene, authorized, assented, or were privy to, the prosecution of Mr Dixon. Mr Harrington being sworn, reiterated that personal motives induced him to prosecute, without any concert with any person.

At the suggestion of his counsel, Mr Dixon made a statement of the manner in which he came into possession of the paper, viz:—that he bought it of a boy, who had formerly carried papers for him, but he did not then know where to find him.

The Court suggested delay, but Mr Dixon was rather averse to it. Mr Harrington made a distinct motion for postponement to give Dixon time to find the boy, and said he would insert an advertisement gratis, for that purpose.

After some consultation, Mr Dixon reluctantly acceded to the motion, and entered into bonds in the sum of \$30, for his appearance on Wednesday afternoon. Mr William Comstock, reporter for the Herald, stood his security.

Mr Dixon's counsel adverted to the manifest malice in the origin of the suit, but admitted that the Court, so far as the mere question of guilty or not guilty, was the issue, that the motives of the prosecutor could not be taken into consideration; but said it should have some influence on the question of punishment, and admitted that Mr Harrington's proposition at the trial was liberal and honorable.

There have also been two half reams of small size printing paper stolen from the Counting Room of the Post, and the purchaser would aid the cause of justice by giving information.

A dangerous frolic.—We learn from the N. Y. Star, that a party had spent the evening of Sunday week, with great hilarity, at the Globe Hotel, in New York. One of the company being fatigued retired to his chamber earlier than the rest of the company. As soon as he was missed, committee, of which Mr John Mason, of the Park Theatre was chairman, was appointed to find him, and bring him back. They stormed his door, and he in sport seized a bowie knife, on his table, and in the good-humoured scuffle, Mason received a bad wound in the wrist. A number of the large arteries and tendons were severed. He bled eight pounds, and fainted. No blame is imputed to the gentleman who inflicted the wound.

"My Own Cottage Home, or Love's Young Dream," Mr Wells's new play, performed for the first time at the National, on Friday night, is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by those who were present at its representation.

The Debate in the House, upon taking a new census preparatory to distributing the surplus, is dull in the extreme, and protracted at a ruinous expense to the State treasury.

We have received the Charlton Chronicle, and other English papers, forwarded by our highly esteemed friend JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq., whose kind remembrance of us is very grateful to our feelings.

G. E. Patterson, Esq., son of Com. P., died at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. after an illness of only twenty-four hours.

Michigan is at length admitted into the Union, and her Senators have been qualified and taken their Seats in Congress.

An abolition meeting was lately broken up in Perry Co. Pennsylvania, by an excess of music.

Eighteen or twenty buildings were destroyed at Auburn N. Y., by fire, on the 22d inst.

The Albany Journal of Thursday evening, mentions a rumor of a disastrous fire at Lockport, which is said to have been raging when the stage left that village.

Steamboat Burnt.—On the night of the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, on her way from Columbus to Mobile, the Steamboat Iowa, took fire in her hold at Eriafield, and was totally consumed. The passengers were all asleep, but escaped without injury. She had on board 330 bales of cotton.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—In the Senate. It was ordered on motion of Mr Lawrence that the committee on Education, inquire into the expediency of empowering the prudential committees of School Districts to dismiss School Teachers in their employment, when found incompetent to teach or manage a School, and for other good cause; also to dismiss from the School all refractory scholars.

The bill to increase the capital of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr Oliver was laid upon the table.

In the House, it was ordered in concurrence, that the Committee on amending the Constitution, in relation to the basis of the Senate, be also directed to consider the expediency of so amending the Constitution, that no Judge shall continue to hold his office after arriving at the age of 70 years. Mr Mansur, of Lowell, announced to the House, the decease of one of his colleagues Samuel Willard, who died in this city yesterday, and it was

Resolved, That the House have heard with deep regret, intelligence of the death of Samuel Willard, a member from the city of Lowell, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Speaker to the family of the deceased as a testimony of the respect of this House, for his memory and of their sympathy with his afflicted relatives.

Mr Leavitt, of Boston, submitted an order for the ascertaining what sum would be necessary to enable the State to assume and complete Bunker Hill Monument, and the order was rejected.

The Surplus Revenue question was again taken up in committee of the whole. The committee arose without coming to any result and had leave to sit again on Monday.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.

Jacksonville, Jan. 18—4 P. M.
The Army.—Mr Keer, who arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information:—

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jessup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen. Jessup, not far from Dade's battle ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks, has, however, been successful in taking sixty negro prisoners, near the Ocklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks.

But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few, two or three, it is said were killed. Among the negroes taken, is Primus, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter, at the same time with General Thompson.

In addition, we learn from a passenger in the George & Mary, that the Indians had killed a Mr Jessy Bandy, and wounded a Mr Sistrunk, residing about 20 miles from Suwannee Springs, and had fired into the house of a Mr Wells, but without doing any damage.

Honors to a deceased Fireman.—Died yesterday afternoon, Mr Irad Ferry—at the calamitous fire on the night of the 1st inst. in Camp street, while performing his duty as foreman of Mississippi Fire Company No 2, in the most daring and courageous manner, in co-operation with his brother firemen, he unfortunately fell through the hatch of the third-story to the ground floor in one of the stores enveloped in flames, and lingered until yesterday, when he serenely ceased to breathe.

At a meeting of the Council of the 21 Municipality last evening, a resolution was passed, appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a monument to his memory. We understand that the councils of the first and third municipalities will assemble this evening, in order to pass a similar resolution. The deceased was full worthy of these honors. Independently of the public spirit and noble service in which he met his fate, he was universally loved and esteemed for the mildness and probity of his private character.—New Orleans Bee.

Commerce of New York.—We annex the amount of Imports for the three first quarters of the past year, which we have obtained from the Custom House. We add some other statistics by way of illustrating the rapid growth of our nobility.

Value of Imports into the Port of New York during the three first quarters of 1836, ending the 30th September

\$98,746,324

\$14,725,015

Duties accruing for same period 2279

Foreign arrivals in 1836 2279

Value of Imports for 1835 \$89,304,108

Amount of Duties accrued for 1835 14,468,116

Foreign arrivals in 1829 955

Value of Imports do \$14,972,493

[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

A desperate attempt was made on Sunday evening by nine of the prisoners confined in the jail at Troy to break prison. From the statement in the Troy Whig, it appears that when Mr Rose, the keeper, went to return them to their cells, from the passage way in front where they were usually permitted to pass the evening, as soon as he opened the door, a stout negro seized him and attempted to choke him; but he succeeded in getting clear and gave the alarm, which brought the watchmen to his assistance, and they were all speedily secured.

Alarm in the Creek Nation.—The Columbus, (Geo.) Herald of the 20th inst. says—intelligence has just been received in our city that the Indian warriors, encamped about twenty-five miles from this place, under charge of Lieutenant Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c.—Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.

The Expunging Pen.—A little anecdote is related at Washington, which is worth recording.—The night the expunging resolution was carried into effect in the Senate, Mr Benton, the persevering mover of that measure, sent to the President the pen used by the Clerk of the Senate, in drawing around and across, the black lines, and writing the word expunged by order of the Senate. It was a new pen that had never been used for any other purpose. The President received it with much pleasure, and informed Mr B. that he should preserve it while he lived, and at his death bequeath it to Mr Benton as a mark of his regard.—Advocate.

Norfolk, Va. Jan. 30.—Naval.—The United States bark Consort, Lieut. Com. Glynn, from Boston, arrived off the Naval Hospital on Wednesday night last. She sailed from Boston in company with the U. S. bark Pioneer, Dec. 20th; and parted with her on the 31d of January, during a heavy gale. The Pioneer and Consort fired the customary salute yesterday, which was returned from the flag-ship—Beacon.

Departure of Santa Anna.—Gen. Santa Anna, accompanied by his aid, Col. Almonte, and by Capt. Tarnall, of the United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and immediately embarked on board of the steamboat for Norfolk, which left yesterday at 3 o'clock.

We understand that Gen. Santa Anna will embark, on his arrival at Norfolk, on board of one of the Government vessels lying there, and will sail immediately.—[Balt. Am. of Friday.]

The bill to repeal the restraining law passed the N. Y. Senate on Thursday, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

The Office of the Courier and Journal, at Natchez, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. No insurance.

Quick passages.—The brig Tonette, at this port from St Domingo, was absent but 42 days on the voyage, with full cargoes both ways—she performed the outward voyage in 7 days.

GRAHAM'S LAST COURSE OF LECTURES IN BOSTON.—Mr Graham will commence his last course of lectures in this city, on diet and general regimen, at Ansony Hall, corner of Washington and West sts. on Monday evening next, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, and continue on Wednesday, Saturday and Monday evenings of each week, till the course is completed.

Tickets for the course \$1, to be had at Wm. D. Ticknor's, at Light & Stearns' and at the door. For single lecture, 25 cents, at the door.

For the Boston Morning Post.
Mr Greene—Sir: Is it laudable, is it proper, is it just to trifle with the lives of our fellow beings? The Small Pox having broken out in the family of a Mr Vinal, of Cambridgeport, and for some days kept from being known to the inhabitants, the Selectmen or some Committee, on complaint of some person, had a printed notice circulated, and very cautiously saying that information was wanted of the Small Pox being in the vicinity of Cambridgeport; but took good care of not saying that it had broken out in their own town, by this means deceiving the people.

I say this is not right; for I have a family, and my children are as valuable to me, as are the children of rich persons to them. The fact of the case is this—it broke out in the family of a wealthy person; and the matter was looked up; whereas, if it had broken out in the family of a poor man, the victims would have been carried away from their home, and no questions asked. So much for riches, and so much for poverty!

Cambridgeport, Jan. 28, 1837.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY.
33 Shares Mass. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 1/4 a 24 adv.
12 " Ocean Insurance Co. 25 a 26 1/2 adv.
10 " Firemen's Insurance Company, 10 dis.
10 " Atlas Insurance Company, \$160 pr sh.
8 " Phoenix Bk (Charlestown) 3/4 adv.
4 " Oriental Bank, par.
20 " Commonwealth Bank, 4 1/4 a 5 adv.
3 " Charlesworth Bank (Charlestown) 90.
6 " Washington Bank, 2 adv.
6 " Tremont Bank, 2 1/2 adv.
10 " Mechanic Bank, 2 1/2 a 3.
7 " Atlas Bank, 90 1/2.
8 " North Bank, 2 adv.
50 " Wm. Smith Co. \$24 1/4 a 26 1/2 pr shire.
53 " Charlesworth Wharf Co. 9 1/4 pr sh.
10 " Bangor & Pictouville Railroad, 87 1/2 a 90 pr sh.
1 " Amesbury Manuf. Co. (Cash) 320 pr sh.
5 " Amesbury Manufacturing Co. (\$100 down, balance 60 days and interest) 300 pr share, adv.
50 " Boston Land Company, 24 adv.
17 " Boston and Worcester Railroad, 98 pr sh.
6 " Western Railroad, \$22 1/2 pr sh.
1 " Portsmouth Manuf. Co. (at Berwick, Me.) 320 pr share.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Lothrop, Mr Charles Inches, to Miss H. A. Holt.
At Mobile 7th inst. Capt. George Pollard, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Ann M. Elwell, formerly of Gloucester.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, suddenly, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Ed. W. Thoms, 60 years of age.
On Saturday, Mrs Nancy Farmer, widow of the late Mr Thoms, 57.
26th inst. George A. Smith, son of Mr Abner Smith, Jr 13 mos.
24th inst. Mrs Eleanor Jefferson formerly widow Duth, teacher of a female academy, 100 yrs, 10 mos, 11 days.
Pepperell, 21st inst. suddenly, Miss Catherine W. Thoms, 19.
On the 29th inst. while adjusting her apparel for church, Miss Eliza May, aged 24. Funeral on Wednesday, 3 P. M., at Atkinson street.

STOLEN LAST WEEK.—2 reams superfine vellum Cap Paper, manufactured by Asa Low, Bradford, Vermont, marked Union Mill. It was untrimmied, and put up in one bundle, flat—should it be offered for sale, information of the same would be thankfully received at the office of the Morning Post.
jan30 3tis

MR CATHERWOOD having arrived in the city, will repeat his course of his Lectures on Egypt, Palestine and Jerusalem, at the Odeon, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock. The second lecture will take place on the following Friday, and the third on Tuesday, February 7.
Mr Catherwood will also deliver a Day Course, commencing on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The second lecture will take place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, and the third on the following Wednesday.
Children will be admitted to the day course at half price.
Tickets to be had at the bookstores of Perkins & Marvin, 114 Washington st; W. D. Ticknor, corner of School street, and C. Simpson, Jr. No 72 Washington street.
jan28 18SM&W

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered at the Odeon, by JOSEPH P. COUTHOUY, member of the scientific corps connected with the Expedition, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Single tickets 50 cents—to admit a gentleman and two ladies \$1.00, for sale at the bookstores, and by the door keeper on the evening of the lecture.
Doors open at 6—lecture to commence at 7 precisely.
jan28 3tis

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fishing Insurance Company, at 103 BAY, the 13th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clock, at their Office, 20 Commercial street, for the purpose of making choice of Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing.
e p t m Per order, MOSES SEWALL, Secy.
jan18

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association will be held, by adjournment, at the Supreme Court Room, Court square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Be that by USURY and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.
Jan. 27 3w Proverbs, chap. xxviii, 81 v.

JESUS CHRIST says, "Thou oughtest to have put thy money to the EXCHANGER'S, and then at my coming, I should have received mine own with USURY."—Matthew, xxv. 27.
jan30

